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WORLD AFFAIRS

SUEZ

Nasser Agrees to Talks

London Conference Ends

Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser agreed Aug. 28 to discuss settlement of the Suez Canal dispute. Nasser said that he would meet with a committee representing 18 of the 22 nations attending the Aug. 16-23 London conference on control of the waterway. The London conference had by Aug. 21 divided on support of alternate plans presented to it: Indian proposals for Egyptian control of the waterway with international consultation, and an amended American plan for direct international operation of the canal. [See p. 273D1-2]

London Conf. Names Committee

The London parley ended Aug. 23 with the 17-nation majority agreed that a 5-member committee should "approach on their behalf the Govt. of Egypt" to ask if it would negotiate a Suez settlement on the basis of the U.S. proposal. The majority, under a statement of intent proposed by New Zealand, named Australian Prime Min. Robert G. Menzies as chairman of the committee. (Other delegates named to the Menzies committee by Aug. 28: U.S. Asst. State Undersecy. Loy W. Henderson, Iranian Forgn. Min. Ali Gholi Ardalan, Swedish Forgn. Min. Osten Unden, Ethiopian Forgn. Min. Ato Abte-Wold Aklilou.) [See p. 273D1]

British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd said Aug. 22 that, as conference chairman, he would submit full transcripts of the London meetings to the Egyptian Govt.—the records to include opposing views on internationalization of the canal and both Indian & U.S. proposals made to the conference.

India, Spain Accept Formula

Indian delegate V. K. Krishna Menon, who, with Soviet support, prevented conclusion of the conference Aug. 22 by insisting on unanimous adoption of an "agreed view," withdrew objections to the majority plan Aug. 23 on condition that it be made clear that the committee did not represent the entire conference. [see pp. 273E3-274D1]. Spanish Foign. Min. Alberto Martin Artajo Aug. 23 supported the U. S. proposal, conditional on its acceptance by Egypt. Martin said that if Nasser rejected the U.S. plan, negotiations should be attempted on the basis of Spain's plan for operation of the Canal by an Egyptian company whose board would include both Egyptian & foreign members. [See p. 251C2]

Soviet Proposal Rejected

Soviet Forgn. Min. Dmitri T. Shepilov Aug. 23 submitted to the conference a draft communiqué calling for negotiation of a Suez settlement "solely by peaceful means" through a committee including the U.S., Britain, France, India & the USSR. The communique reportedly would have barred the use of force by Britain & France in the event negotiations failed. The draft was blocked by French Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau on grounds that the USSR had joined in refusing conference voting procedures & thus prevented issuance of a final communiqué. [See p. 273E2]

Views on Conference

Comment on the London conference's outcome & the possibility of a negotiated Suez settlement:

U.S. — Secy. of State John Foster Dulles told a press conference in Washington Aug. 28 that he believed Nasser "has sufficient influence & authority to accept a fair" solution on Suez. Dulles said "the 18-nation plan, in its general outlines, is fair." As to whether the U.S. would accept "physical control" of the canal by Egypt under international guarantees, Dulles said that the question was not "primarily of U.S. concern but primarily of concern to the many countries—about 20—whose economies are vitally dependent on the canal."

Dulles said Aug. 28 that "all but one of the countries at the London conference"—the USSR—had sought a genuine Suez settlement. The USSR, he charged, had emitted "vicious propaganda" in Arabic broadcasts calling the conference a manifestation of "colonialism" & "imperialism," and had attacked the U.S. proposal on "the very morning I was . . . explaining" it to Shepilov. [See p. 273F2]

USSR—Forgn. Min. Shepilov told London newsmen Aug. 24 that the U.S. proposal was "based on an unacceptable colonialist position." He charged that the plan was "closely connected with those influential classes" holding interests in the Suez Canal Co. The Menzies committee, Shepilov said, was "outside the conference" & lacked status to negotiate. But, he said, the conference had resulted in a "moral & political defeat" for the "forces" seeking to reimpose imperialism on Egypt. [See p. 274F1-B2]

(Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev said Aug. 23 that, in event of a Western attack on Egypt, "there would be volunteers" and the Arabs "would not stand alone" [see p. 274A3]. The Soviet Govt. newspaper *Izvestia* Aug. 25 called the London conference a "fiasco" and said that the "policy of strength" against Egypt had failed.)

Britain—Forgn. Secy. Lloyd said in a radio interview Aug. 24 that it would be "a very serious matter" if Egypt "pays no attention to the opinion of these 18 countries." Asked what would happen if Nasser rejected the U.S. proposal, Lloyd replied: "I hope that is precisely the question he is at present asking himself." Laborite leader Hugh Gaitskell urged Aug. 25 that Egypt be assured that Britain would use force only against Egyptian aggression. [See pp. 274C2, 266E2]

France—The Cabt. Aug. 24 voted "full approval" for Forgn. Min. Pineau's indorsement of the U.S. proposal in London. Several Cabinet members were said to have expressed fears that Nasser could indefinitely prolong & complicate the Suez negotiations. Pineau said that "the use of force is not now envisaged," and Egypt would be given a "reasonable time" to reply to the Menzies Com.'s proposals. [See pp. 274D1, 266G2]

Egypt Accepts Talks

Egyptian Pres. Nasser's agreement to discuss the Suez dispute reportedly was drafted & dispatched from Cairo Aug. 26. It followed an Egyptian Cabt. session & talks Aug. 26 between Nasser

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

Week in Headlines

International

Egyptian Pres. Nasser agreed to meet with London Conf. committee on Suez control proposals.
U.S. Naval plane downed by Red Chinese off coast of China.
New Soviet A-test reported.
British amnesty offer spurned by Cypriot rebel leader.

United States

Republicans renominated Eisenhower-Nixon ticket without opposition after Stassen quit anti-Nixon campaign; GOP made platform concessions to South on civil rights.
FBI solved Weinberger kidnaping; abductor arrested, child found dead.
Alleged racketeer plotters of Riesel acid throwing arrested.

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& his London conference observer, Wing Cmndr. Ali Sabry [see p. 274G2]. The Egyptian note, delivered to committee chairman Menzies Aug. 28, said that Nasser had agreed to the committee's desire "to place before me & explain the views of the Govts. mentioned in your Aug. 24 message concerning the Suez canal." [See p. 274E2]

Spokesmen for Egyptian Amb.-to-Britain Sami Abdel Foutouh denied Aug. 28 that any additional conditions had accompanied the Egyptian acceptance, but Cairo sources reiterated Aug. 28 that Egypt had made it clear that the discussions would not bind Egypt to any form of international control over the canal. Menzies reportedly proposed to Nasser Aug. 28 that meetings begin in Cairo within a week.

Nasser Claims Free Hand

Nasser, in an interview for the *N.Y. Herald Tribune*, said Aug. 27 that he would be willing to hear the committee's views but did not see how "bright phrases" about internationalization of the canal could lead to any practical settlement. Nasser also denied Aug. 27 that Egypt had become economically or politically dependent on the USSR. "What use," Nasser asked, "to escape one domination to fall to another?" "Until now," he said, "all Egyptian policy decisions have been made here in this office, not in Moscow, not in Washington."

Egypt Wary of UN Appeal

Cairo dispatches said Aug. 25 that the Egyptian Govt. had begun canvassing UN officials on the possibility of a special Security Council session to take up British & French military moves in the Mediterranean. Egyptian leaders were reported still wary of an appeal to the UN for fear it would constitute an admission that the Suez dispute was international. [See p. 265G2-C3]

Egypt's press & radio continued attacks on both the London conference & the U.S. Suez proposal. Cairo's *Al Shaab* said Aug. 22 that Dulles' interests now were openly "the same as those of Britain & France, the imperialists." Cairo radio said Aug. 24 that the West, if it succeeded in winning the Suez dispute, would want "to internationalize the Panama Canal, the Strait of Gibraltar, the rubber of Indonesia & the oil of Iraq, Kuwait & Bahrein." [See p. 274D3]

Egyptians Arrest 'Spies'

Egyptian security police Aug. 27 arrested 2 Britons & an Egyptian (respectively, James Swinburn, Cairo manager of the Arab News Agency, Charles Pittuck of the Marconi Telegraph & Radio Co., & Amin Mahmoud of the Marconi Co.) on charges of leading a British military intelligence espionage net. Egyptian Public Prosecutor Hafez Sabek said Aug. 27 that Swinburn had confessed & named 4 more Egyptian members of the ring & 2 foreign diplomats connected with it. [See p. 257E2]

Egypt Aug. 28 declared *persona non grata* 2 British Embassy First Secys.: John B. Flux, commercial affairs, & James G. Gove, visa officer. Egypt said that Swinburn had named the 2 as his recruiters & commanders of the espionage ring. The British Embassy in Cairo said Aug. 28 that the men would be withdrawn although the Egyptian charges were untrue. British Forgn. Office spokesmen said Aug. 28 that a "strong protest" would be lodged against the expulsions.

Egyptian Army Intelligence Aug. 26 ordered 3 Western reporters expelled within 24 hrs.: U.S. citizen Mrs. Eileen Travis, *London Daily Mail*, Ann Sharpley, *London Evening Standard*, & William Stevenson, *Toronto Daily Star*. No reasons were given for the expulsions, but Stevenson said in Rome Aug. 27 that his ouster had been due to discovery that Egypt's anti-Israeli propaganda was directed by a former Nazi racist & radiocaster, Prof. Johann von Leers.

(The Egyptian destroyer *Al Qahar* broke off refitting at Portsmouth, Eng. Aug. 24 & sailed for Egypt on a few hours' notice. An Admiralty spokesman said Aug. 24 that the ship, bought from Britain a year ago, had "no ammunition for its guns or torpedoes on board & there is no 4.5-in. ammunition in Egypt.") [See pp. 267G1, 226B1]

Canal Pilots Scarce

Egyptian Suez Canal board member Sayed Nabih Yunis warned Aug. 22 that "the Egyptian management" would not be responsible for delays affecting British & French Suez shipping. Yunis, a Finance Ministry Undersecy., charged that "some British & French pilots" were "feigning sickness" to "disrupt navigation in the canal." Yunis, according to the semi-official Middle East News Agency, said that if the Suez pilot force proved inadequate, Egypt would "get Egyptian, Greek & other pilots to guide ships of other nationalities through the canal first." [See p. 265E2]

(Yunis & Canal Authority spokesman Maj. Ahmed Fuad denied Aug. 23 that Yunis had made the statements warning of delays for British & French ships. Fuad said that the Canal authority would adhere to the principle of freedom of navigation for all canal shipping.)

Yunis said Aug. 22 that Egypt was looking for 300 experienced pilots "so that we may not remain at the mercy of the British & French pilots." Yunis said that "if British & French pilots wish to quit work they can do so, but they must apply in writing & give sufficient notice." [See p. 249C2]

The Egyptian Suez Canal Authority said Aug. 23 that of the 207 pilots currently employed on the canal, 59 were on leave outside Egypt, including 14 French, 7 British & 6 other pilots who had overstayed their vacations. The canal authority said Aug. 25 that it had hired 20 new Egyptian pilots, making a total of 47 Egyptians & 3 Greeks added to the force since nationalization July 26. [See p. 274B1]

Suez Canal pilots, hired according to terms of a 1945 agreement between Egypt & the Suez Canal Co., reportedly were the most highly skilled & highly paid maritime pilots in the world. Candidates were required be under 40, hold a master's certificate, have 2 yrs. of captain's bridge experience, 10 yrs. of service at sea. Between 7 & 10 yrs. of Suez experience was required to pilot vessels in the 25,000-ton class, more for larger ships. Reports Aug. 27 said that only 3 Egyptian Suez pilots currently were qualified to handle vessels larger than 15,000 tons. The Egyptian Embassy in Washington Aug. 28 listed Suez pilot pay & allowances as $856 to $1,417 a mo. with a yearly bonus of one month's pay & one month paid home leave a year. Benefits included free housing, medical care & allowances for schooling of dependants in Europe.

The Suez Canal Co. said Aug. 25 in Paris that it could no longer be responsible for the safety of its employees remaining in Egypt. The firm said that it had, on request of the British & French Govts., ordered its pilots to stay in Egypt until the end of the London conference, but that responsibility for those remaining after Aug. 25 remained with "the powers who are considering the future status of the canal." The Canal Co. said Aug. 28 that it would order its 1,387 employes to leave Egypt if no Suez settlement was reached within a reasonable period. [See p. 267E2]

The Egyptian Embassy in Bonn said Aug. 25 that "a few" applications for Suez employment had been received from German pilots, but denied that Egypt had approached & recruited 30 men from the Kiel Canal force. The Bonn Embassy said Aug. 25 that pilots would be hired for Suez regardless of nationality. (It had been reported Aug. 24 that Egypt had solicited & hired pilots in E. Europe.)

Egypt's Washington Embassy press officer, Mohamed Habib, said Aug. 28 that Egypt was trying to recruit "highly qualified pilot captains" in the U.S. Habib said that Egypt had contacted U.S. maritime circles & would place ads in major newspapers. The State Dept. declined comment on the Egyptian move, but officials indicated Aug. 28 that the U.S. would not object to Americans joining the Suez pilot force.

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Red China was reported by the Egyptian Finance Ministry Aug. 23 to have deposited 20 million Swiss francs ($4,668,000) in Egyptian accounts Aug. 22 to help Egypt offset a British freeze of Egypt's sterling reserves. [See p. 250E2] . . . **Israeli** Premier David Ben-Gurion told a Mapai (Labor) party convention Aug. 26 that he doubted international guarantees on Suez Canal shipping would end the Egyptian blockade of Israeli-bound vessels. [See p. 274C1] . . . **Saudi Arabia** Aug. 27 agreed to lend Egypt $100 million to bolster its hard currency reserves. [See p. 267G2] . . . **U.S. Intl. Cooperation Admin.** Aug. 27 halted initiation of new U.S. aid projects in Egypt. [See p. 258C1]

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U.S. Plane Downed Off China

The U.S. Navy reported Aug. 22 that a Navy P4M Martin Mercator patrol plane with 16 men aboard had been shot down Aug. 22 off the Chinese mainland, presumably by Chinese Communist aircraft. The Navy said that the plane had radioed that it was "under attack by aircraft" while on "routine patrol" 160 mi. north of Formosa & 32 mi. from the Chinese coast.

U.S. 7th Fleet search vessels Aug. 24 recovered the body of one crewman & wreckage from the missing plane 300 mi. north of Formosa. (U.S. Navy officials in Japan said Aug. 25 that the dead man's body contained metal fragments from gunfire but that he had died from crash injuries.)

The U.S. Navy said Aug. 24 that the search had been extended 200 mi. north of the plane's supposed position after monitoring of a Peiping Radio broadcast Aug. 23 claiming that a "Chiang Kai-shek" plane had been fired on & hit over the Maan, Chengs, & Hwangtehsan Is. Aug. 22. The U.S. State Dept. Aug. 23 asked Britain to make inquiries in Peiping about the missing P4M.

U.S. State Secy John Foster Dulles told a press conference Aug. 28 that Red China had informed the U.S. through Britain that its fliers had shot down the Navy plane believing it to be a Chinese Nationalist aircraft. "They concede," Dulles said, "that a plane was shot at in that general area at about that time." The Navy said Aug. 28 that it would continue the search for bodies in the attack area. [See pp. 267E3, 259C3; Vol. XIV, 249B1]

Russia Holds New A-Test

Adm. Lewis L. Strauss, U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. chairman, said Aug. 27 that the USSR had "resumed its testing of nuclear weapons" & had "detonated a nuclear device" at "the usual Soviet proving ground" Aug. 24. The Russian test area, Strauss said, was in "Southwest Siberia—north of India" & "west of China." "The Soviets," he said, "have also utilized the area of the Barents Sea for nuclear testing." [See pp. 233G2, G3, 109E3]

Strauss said that the Aug. 24 shot, of "a yield less than a megaton," was the 13th Soviet nuclear test announced by the U.S. He asserted that the USSR had "never made an advance announcement of any of its detonations or test series" & that 2 of the 3 Soviet acknowledgements of nuclear tests had been preceded by U.S. announcements. Strauss emphasized that "the actual number of Soviet detonations is significantly higher than 13." [See p. 134B-F3]

(The Strauss statement listed other "steadily increasing" Soviet nuclear tests announced by the U.S. as having been made public on: Sept. 23, 1949; Oct. 3, 1951; Aug. 20 & 31, 1953; Oct. 26, 1954; Aug. 4, Sept. 24, Nov. 10 & 23, 1955; Mar. 21 & Apr. 2, 1956.)

Eisenhower Urges Control

The AEC statement, released by the White House Aug. 27, was accompanied by an appeal by Pres. Eisenhower for "such international control of atomic energy & measures of adequately safeguarded disarmament as are now feasible" [see p. 259D-G2]. The AEC stressed that U.S. nuclear tests had been given wide advance publicity in the interest of public safety and that the U.S. had ended hazard area warnings for recent Pacific tests on Aug. 11. [See p. 165B1-D2]

(A joint statement by Strauss & Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson had announced the "successful" end of the Operation Redwing series July 23. The communiqué said that the series had concluded "without radiological hazard outside of the limited" test area [see p. 165B2]. Japanese scientists & meteorologists recorded a high-yield nuclear detonation, reportedly 9th of the series, on July 21, & a 10th test shot July 22.) [See p. 233F3]

Other Atomic Developments

Swiss Govt. Aug. 21 revealed that it would receive 500 kg. (1,192 lb.) of U-235 for atomic power & research under an atoms-for-peace agreement signed with the U.S. June 21. [See p. 234E2] . . . **2d Annual World Conf. Against Atomic & Hydrogen Bombs** convened in Tokyo Aug. 5, the 11th anniversary of the Hiroshima bombing. [See p. 233G2-C3] . . . **Indian** Atomic Development Dept. Secy. H. J. Bhabha said Aug. 4 that India had produced its first atomic energy for use in farm, medical & industrial research. [See p. 183B2] . . . **Britain & West Germany** July 31 signed a 10-yr. pact providing for eventual purchase of British atomic fuel & reactors by Germany [see p. 183C2]. The West German Cabt. July 26 approved a draft law for development of German atomic energy by private industry under strict Govt. supervision. Atomic Affairs Min. Franz Josef Straus July 26 said that 44 million Deutsche marks ($11 million) had been earmarked for nuclear research in the 1956-57 Bonn Govt. budget. [See p. 234F2] . . . **Belgian** nuclear agreement with the U.S. July 12 gave Belgium parity with Canada in receiving classified atomic information from the U.S. & Britain. [See p. 234D2] . . . **British** atomic weapons research chief Sir William Penney said Aug. 14 that 4 nuclear weapons tests would be held at new proving grounds in Maralinga, South Australia, in September & October. The tests reportedly were to include one ground shot, 2 tower shots & an air drop. [See p. 233G3]

Cypriots Offered Amnesty

Cyprus Gov. Field Marshal Sir John Harding Aug. 22 offered Cypriot rebels 3 weeks in which to surrender with their arms under an amnesty for anti-British terrorists. The British offer, which followed a cease-fire begun Aug. 17 by the EOKA rebels, gave the activitists their choice between being deported to Greece with loss of British citizenship and remaining on Cyprus under indefinite detention. Those who chose to stay would be liable to trial for violent crimes committed while in the EOKA. [See p. 275A1-F2]

Rebel Leader Rejects Terms

EOKA leaflets signed by "Dighenis, the leader," Aug. 23 rejected the British amnesty offer [see p. 275C1]. Scattered in Nicosia, the leaflets said: "As the military leader of the fighting Cypriot people, to the demand for surrender I answer no—come and get us." The leaflets warned that if Britain had not returned exiled Cypriot Orthodox Church leader Archbishop Makarios for renewed negotiations by Aug. 27, the EOKA would "regain freedom of action." [See p. 275A-B1]

(New EOKA leaflets circulated Aug. 28 said that "debate is useless." The bombing of British soldiers' homes in Larnaca Aug. 28 & Nicosia Aug. 29 ended the truce, British officials believed.) [See p. 275D-E2]

Britist Colonial Secy. Alan T. Lenox-Boyd charged in London Aug. 26 that captured EOKA documents & parts of activist leader Col. George Grivas' diary proved that Makarios was the "personal director" of the Cypriot revolt [see p. 90D2-3]. Lenox-Boyd, hinting that Britain would not reopen talks with the Archbishop, refused to comment on portions of the diary reportedly showing links between the late Greek Premier Field Marshal Alexander Papagos & the EOKA through Makarios. [See p. 191F1]

Algerian settlement within a "broadly decentralized" French federation was urged Aug. 27 by French Marshal Alphonse-Pierre Juin, regarded as a spokesman for conservative French colonial interests. Juin blamed "retrograde conservatism" & successive French Govts.' delays for the failure to create a "constitutional & elective regime" for the "French-Moslem community" in Algeria [see pp. 275G2-A3, 235B-D3, 199C-G2]. Fighting continued in Algeria Aug. 22-28. Dispatches reported a French round-up of a terrorist auxiliary organization in Tablat Aug. 24, and 32 rebels killed in French attacks Aug. 26-27. Lt. Gen. Fernand Besançon, French Army Inspector-Gen. of Artillery & Anti-Aircraft, was one of 9 persons killed in a plane collision near Mascara on Aug. 23. [See p. 275A-C3] . . . **Dr. Otto John,** 47, was formally charged in Karlsruhe Aug. 24 with treason against West Germany through his defection to East Germany for 18 mos. in 1954-55, during which he wrote & broadcast Red propaganda. He was scheduled for trial in October. [See p. 154D1] . . . **Indo-Chinese** North Viet Nam radio said Aug. 14 that Premier-Forgn. Min. Pham Van Dong had asked Russia & Britain for a new Geneva Conf. on Indo-China unless South Viet Nam agreed to discuss North-South general elections [see p. 227C3]. Gen. Bacut (Cut Finger), leader of the Hoa Hao sect in South Viet Nam, was guillotined July 13 in Cantho for rebellion, treason & kidnapping. [See p. 106G1]

REPUBLICANS

'Ike,' Nixon Nominated

Chosen Without Opposition

Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower, 65, & Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, 43, were nominated for reelection by the Republican Natl. Convention in San Francisco Aug. 22.

Both were renominated without opposition following the collapse of an attempt by Harold E. Stassen to persuade the convention to replace Nixon on the party's national ticket.

The President received all 1,323 delegate votes on the Presidential nominating rollcall. Nixon received 1,322 rollcall votes, after which a Nebraska

Wide World

EISENHOWER NIXON

delegate* who had passed made the nomination unanimous.

Pres. Eisenhower's name was presented in a nominating speech by Rep. Charles A. Halleck (Ind.). Gov. Christian A. Herter (Mass.), who had been Stassen's choice for Vice Presidential nominee, placed Nixon's name in nomination and Stassen made a seconding speech.

The convention adopted a party platform defending the Eisenhower Admin. as one that had given the U.S. "prosperity of a nation at peace."

Stassen Ends Anti-Nixon Drive

Stassen continued his "stop Nixon" activities until mid-day Aug. 22, when he advised the President during an 11-min. talk that he was abandoning the effort. Herter had renounced Stassen's plans to put his name in nomination. No other Vice Presidential contender came forward although both the President & Nixon let it be known that they would do nothing to block consideration of acceptable men who aspired to Nixon's place. Principal opponent of Nixon at the convention, other than Stassen, was Calif. Gov. Goodwin J. Knight, who sought to prevent the Calif. delegation from indorsing the Vice President unless the President called for his renomination.

Herter Bars Use of Name

Herter issued a statement in Boston Aug. 16 that he would "ask . . . to have my name withdrawn" if it were placed in nomination before the convention for Vice President. But Stassen, in San Francisco Aug. 18, reported that a new private poll showed that the GOP would get 8% fewer votes for an Eisenhower-Nixon ticket than if some other running mate were furnished the President. [See pp. 252F3, 244G2]

Nixon Upholds Free Choice

Nixon, in Los Angeles Aug. 17, had contended that Republicans could exercise "free choice" of a Vice Presidential nominee no less than the Democrats, who had chosen Sen. Estes Kefauver in an open Natl. Convention contest. Nixon said that "anyone who wants to be a [GOP Vice Presidential] candidate should have his name placed before the convention," and that Stassen was "within his rights" to "push any candidate he thinks best." [See p. 245A1]

(Gerald L. K. Smith, a Right Wing extremist, said in San Francisco Aug. 18 that Arthur J. Goldsmith, wealthy New York businessman & admirer of Herter, had "manipulated" Stassen's campaign to make Herter the Vice Presidential nominee. Smith indorsed Nixon. Goldsmith said Aug. 19 that he & Herter had been "surprised" by Stassen's campaign and that he was "proud to have the hostility of" Smith. Nixon Aug. 21 rejected Smith's support and said there was "no place in the Republican Party for race-baiting merchandisers of hate" like Smith.) [See Vol. XV, p. 149E1]

Knight Opposes Nixon

Calif. Gov. Goodwin J. Knight, an opponent of Nixon's in state politics, refused Aug. 18 to join the rest of the Calif. delegation—of which Knight was chairman—in a unanimous indorsement of Nixon for renomination. A caucus of the delegation indorsed Nixon by majority vote Aug. 21, but Knight indicated he would not vote for the Vice President unless Pres. Eisenhower clearly indorsed Nixon as his choice for a running mate. (All Calif. votes were given to Nixon when he was unopposed on the nominating rollcall Aug. 22. Knight said he voted for Nixon because the President had given "unmistakable" evidence that he favored renomination of the Vice President.) [See p. 262E1]

President Announces Decision

The President, who had arrived in San Francisco Aug. 21 (2d day of the convention & a day ahead of his original schedule for arrival), called a televised press conference after his late-morning talk with Stassen Aug. 22. Mr. Eisenhower announced that Stassen had reported that he was "absolutely convinced that the majority of the delegates want Nixon, and . . . since his own candidate [Herter] had withdrawn so decisively, he saw no reason for going further with his effort." The President disclosed that Stassen wanted to make a speech seconding Nixon's nomination.

Mr. Eisenhower stressed that Stassen "has from the first stated & expressed his admiration for the Vice President, and he merely believes now that there is no other candidate who he believes would be strong enough." The President said he had "no other plans" than for Stassen to resume his work as Cabinet-ranking special Presidential assistant on disarmament. (Stassen returned to work Aug. 27 after a month's leave of absence.) [See p. 252B3]

The President again refrained in his press conference from foreclosing all opposition to Nixon for Vice President. However, he reiterated his admiration for Nixon and indicated that no rival candidates had been submitted for his approval. [See p. 262D1]

Stassen held a press conference after the President's and said he had decided to give Nixon his "full support." He refused to discuss the "past history" of his anti-Nixon drive and called upon the GOP to "close ranks" for the campaign. [See p. 270F2]

Nixon Visits Ill Father

Nixon was absent from San Francisco on nominating day Aug. 22 because of a hurried flight to Whittier, Calif. to visit his father, Francis A. Nixon, 77, who was seriously ill from an abdominal circulatory ailment. In Whittier, Nixon expressed his "gratitude" for Stassen's support. [See p. 237E3]

Stassen Seconds Nomination

Stassen was cheered when he went before the convention Aug. 22 and began an 11-min. speech by saying, "I rise with humility & forthrightness to second the nomination of the able & experienced Californian, Richard M. Nixon." Stassen said he believed he was taking "the most constructive & helpful step I can take to help in the election of Ike." He called upon Republicans to make strenuous efforts during the campaign to win the votes of young people, independents & Democratic voters. [See p. 244C3]

Acceptance Speeches Made

Addresses accepting the nominations were made by the President & Nixon Aug. 23 to close the convention. They were greeted by delegates in a celebrating mood as they made their only appearances in the convention hall—the San Francisco Cow Palace—and urged the election of a Republican Congress as well as extension of the Eisenhower Admin.

'Ike' Upholds GOP Program

Pres. Eisenhower said in his acceptance speech that "the Republican Party is the party of the future" because the "party & platform . . . are 'most closely in league with the future.'" He declared that the GOP "carries special appeal to the young" because: it was concerned with "long-range principle, not short-term expediency," and "the facts & issues of today & tomorrow, not . . . of yesterday"; it "draws people together, not drives them apart"; it was "the party through which the many things that still need doing will soonest be done . . . by enlisting the fullest energies of free, creative, individual people"; it was "dedicated to peace."

In discussing specific 1956 cam-

* Terry Carpenter of Scotsbluff, ex-Dem. Congressman turned Republican. Convention Chrmn. Jos. W. Martin Jr. refused to recognize him during the nominating rollcall Aug. 22 when Carpenter said he wanted to place a "Joe Smith" in nomination for Vice Pres. Carpenter said his gambit proved that the convention was not "open."

paign issues, the President told the convention:

Farm Issue—He resisted pressure to "do something in a hurry—anything—even multiply our price-depressing surpluses at the risk of making the problem twice as bad next year—just so we get through this year." The GOP was "determined that farm prices & income, which were needlessly pushed downward under . . . surpluses induced first by war & then by unwise political action that was stubbornly & recklessly prolonged, shall in the coming months & years get back on a genuinely healthy basis."

Labor—His Admin. rejected the theory that "when a major labor dispute looms, the Govt. must do something—anything—to settle the dispute even before the parties have finished negotiating." Through "free collective bargaining without Govt. interference" this year, "for the first time in history, a complete steel contract was negotiated & signed without direct Govt. intervention, and the last 3½ years have witnessed one of the most remarkable periods of labor peace on record."

Bureaucracy—"If you take the centralization short-cut every time something is to be done . . . the price you will pay [is] the growth of a swollen, bureaucratic, monster Govt. in Washington, in whose shadow our state & local Govts. will ultimately wither & die. . . . We stemmed the heedless stampede to Washington."

Social Justice—"There are still enough injustices to be erased . . . needless sufferings to be cured to provide careers for all the young crusaders we can produce or find." The GOP's "wide range of quietly effective actions . . . has brought about more genuine—& often voluntary—progress toward equal justice & opportunity in the last 3 years than was achieved in all the previous 20," examples being "elimination of various kinds of discrimination in the armed services, the Dist. of Columbia & among the employes of Govt. contractors." "Specific new programs of action are being pushed" by his Admin. to eliminate: "all existing kinds of discrimination," including barriers faced by older people in getting jobs, medical treatment, housing, security & recreation; substandard living conditions for American Indians & low-income farmers & laborers; unequal pay to women; economic under-develpopment of some areas.

Atomic Energy—The atoms-for-peace plan had "done . . . much to make this new science universally available to friendly nations."

Peace & Defense—The U.S. "has never before in peacetime been so well prepared militarily." "Our economic power . . . is displaying a capacity for growth which is both rapid & sound, even while supporting record military budgets." "We must measure up to the challenge of the urgent need for mutual economic & military cooperation among the free nations." In view of the possibility of thermonuclear destruction, "we must actively try to bridge the great chasm that separates us from the peoples under Communist rule. . . . The hope is that, little by little, mistrust based on falsehoods will give way to international understanding based on truth."

Nixon Warns of Complacency

Nixon, who flew back to San Francisco Aug. 23 from his parents' home in La Habra, Calif. [see p. 284C3], said in his acceptance speech that the President's "name is revered throughout the world."

Nixon stressed that "standing pat is not enough . . . for the Republican Party or the nation. . . . A prosperous America is the foundation on which we can build opportunity for our youth, vigorous defense against any potential aggressor & an imaginative program for world peace." He warned that the USSR "is mounting a massive new offensive — economic in method, political in purpose & backed by a vast & growing military machine. . . . We must be ready to meet Soviet moves, but we must also be prepared with all peaceful & honorable means to take the initiative in advancing . . . the cause of human freedom."

Nixon summarized GOP policies which "can assure . . . prosperity in America": The Govt. should be "a partner with" business & labor, not a "partisan" of either nor a dictator of business & labor policies; "we believe in human welfare but not the welfare state" and reject "mistaken theories of those who would socialize, federalize or nationalize basic American institutions." He said the U.S. must "root out any pockets of poverty in our midst," insure farmers "a fair share of America's increasing prosperity" & see that "our prosperity [is] more fully shared by" Negroes.

2D-TERM NOMINEES

Pres. Dwight David Eisenhower, born Oct. 14, 1890, in Denison, Tex., grew up & attended public schools in Abilene, Kan. Played semipro baseball & worked at odd jobs for 2 yrs. before taking joint examination for Annapolis Naval & West Point Military academies; missed appointment to Annapolis because he was overage for admission & took West Point as 2d choice. Graduated 61st in scholarship rank in 1915 class (164 members, including many other future generals—among them Omar N. Bradley, James Van Fleet). Commanded tank battalion as lieutenant colonel in World War I; later saw duty in Panama, ranked at top of 275-member class of 1926 at Ft. Leavenworth Army Command & Gen. Staff school, served as asst. to Gen. Douglas MacArthur while latter was Army Chief of Staff & chief of U.S. military mission to Philippines. Rose to brig. gen. during U.S. pre-World War II preparedness drive, became War Dept. Operations Div. chief (as maj. gen.) 1942, commander of Allied invasion of North Africa when lt. gen. 1942, commander of Allied forces for invasion of Western Europe 1943; promoted to full general Feb. 1943, 5-star gen. of the army Dec. 1944 following June 1944 invasion of France. Headed U.S. occupation of Germany in 1945 until appointed Army Chief of Staff by Pres. Truman (in Nov. 1945). Left Army to become Columbia U. pres. Feb. 1948, returned to duty as NATO supreme commander on leave from Columbia until June, 1952, when he returned to U.S. to challenge late Sen. Robert A. Taft for Republican Presidential nomination. Won 1952 nomination on first ballot.

Highlights of first Presidential term were negotiation of Korean armistice 1953, introduction of "atoms for peace" plan to UN in 1954, Geneva Conf. with Soviet, British & French leaders 1955, introduction of "progressive moderate" domestic program calling for increased state & local responsibility & minimum Govt. control over business & labor affairs. Suffered coronary thrombosis Sept. 24, 1955 & underwent operation for ileitis June 9, 1956 but recovery from both illnesses pronounced satisfactory by doctors. Family: wife Mary (Mamie) Geneva Doud (married July 1, 1916); sons Army Maj. John Sheldon Doud Eisenhower,, 33, & Dwight Doud (died in infancy); grandchildren Dwight David 2d, 8, Barbara Ann, 7, Susan, 4, & Mary Jean, 8 mos.; living brothers Arthur B., Earl N., Milton S. [See Vol. XII, p. 224L & FACTS ON FILE Index sections of this & preceding volumes]

Vice Pres. Richard Milhous Nixon was born Jan. 9, 1913 in Yorba Linda, Calif.; Quaker parents Francis Anthony & Hanna Milhous Nixon were citrus ranchers. Attended Whittier (Calif.) High School & College & Duke U. Law School, earning own way & winning election as student body pres. at both colleges. After Whittier law practice 1937-42, joined Navy 1942, served with Marine air unit as ground officer in Solomon Is & rose to rank of lt. comdr. Won race for Congress against Rep. Jerry Voorhis (D.) before discharge from Navy 1946. Pressed investigation of conflicting Alger Hiss-Whittaker Chambers testimony before House Un-American Activities Com. that led to Hiss' conviction for perjury [see Vol. XV, p. 324F3]. Co-authored Mundt-Nixon Communist control bill 1948. Elected to Senate 1950. Won nomination for Vice President 1952 after GOP leaders selected him from list of potential running mates approved by Gen. Eisenhower; was youngest U.S. Senator when elected Vice President in 1952 at age 39 & 2d youngest man to win the office. (John C. Breckenridge was 35 when elected in 1906.) Credited by President as effective aide in Admin.'s Congressional relations & representation of U.S. abroad; accorded more participation in high administrative councils than most Vice Presidents. Enraged Democrats during 1954 Congressional campaign with charges that a "left-wing clique" in the F. D. Roosevelt & Truman Admins. "tolerated the Communist conspiracy" and that the Eisenhower Admin. had "kicked the Communists, fellow travelers & other subversives out of the Govt. by the thousands"; subsequently denied ex-Pres. Truman's charge that he had called Truman a traitor. Family: wife Patricia Ryan Nixon; daughters Patricia, 10, & Julie, 8. [See p. 277G1; biog. Vol. XII, 225A; Indexes Vol. VIII-XIV for other references]

Other Convention Speeches

Keynote speech was delivered to the GOP Natl. Convention at its first-day night session in the San Francisco Cow Palace Aug. 20 by Gov. Arthur B. Langlie (Wash.). He said that the Eisenhower Admin. had brought "peace," "the greatest number of jobs in our history," "the highest peacetime wages," the "greatest gains in civil rights since the Civil War Reconstruction period," the "greatest prosperity in our entire history," and foreign policies that had forced "Communist military aggression" to "come to a complete halt." He called the Democratic party a "coalition of antagonistic factions" & said it had left "an appalling record of mismanagement & corruption" during the FDR-Truman era. [See p. 276A2]

Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall, in a speech Aug. 20, referred to ex-Pres. Truman's pre-nomination opposition to the Democratic ticket by saying: "There is nothing we need say about the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket that Harry Truman hasn't already said." [See pp. 279G3, 277A3]

Sen. William F. Knowland (Calif.), Senate GOP minority leader, praised the Eisenhower Admin.'s record Aug. 20 & declared that he would oppose Red Chinese membership in the UN "as long as I have a voice & a vote" in the Senate. [See pp. 270F2, 237F1]

Ex-Pres. Herbert C. Hoover received a 10-min. ovation when he appeared before the convention Aug. 21. He warned that "the greatest issue in America & all mankind is the encroachments of government to master our lives" and called upon the GOP to "keep alive the principles &

safeguards of freedom in the face of alien ideas. He said "Pres. Eisenhower & his colleagues have done an inmense service . . . in reducing international tension." [See pp. 37D3, 29D1]

Rep. Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.), House minority leader, said on taking over as convention permanent chairman Aug. 21 that the GOP record of "peace, progress & prosperity" would insure a party victory in November & "a sound Govt. that will preserve indivdiual liberty & individual opportunity." He predicted that "millions" of Democrats & independents would vote for Eisenhower. [See p. 236F2]

9 Cabinet members (State Secy. John Foster Dulles absent due to the London Conf. on Suez) promised the convention Aug. 21 they would fulfill the GOP platform. Treas. Secy. George M. Humphrey foresaw a tax reduction "consistent with a balanced budget . . . in the reasonably near future." [See p. 246D3] Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson said the Admin. was making "great progress in improving the efficiency & effectiveness of our entire military establishment," which could defeat "any enemy," but he added that the goal was to avoid war. [See p. 238G1]

Ex-N.Y. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, GOP Presidential nominee in 1944 & 1948, said in a featured speech Aug. 22 that the President had "restored dignity & responsibility to the most important office in the world" and created an Admin. "strong enough to prevent war and skillful enough to avoid having to prove it." [See p. 253C1]

Platform Accepts Race Ruling

A platform upholding the Eisenhower Admin.'s record, pledging continued efforts to strengthen "peace & prosperity" & stating acceptance of the Supreme Court's desegregation decisions was adopted by the GOP Natl. Convention Aug. 21. The Resolutions (Platform) Com. headed by Sen. Prescott Bush (Conn.) accepted a compromise Aug. 20 on a North-South conflict over the wording of the civil rights plank. Southern GOP convention delegates opposed a stronger pledge to carry out the Supreme Court's decisions than acceptance of its call for compliance "with all deliberate speed." NAACP Exec. Secy. Roy Wilkins & ADA Chrmn. Joseph L. Rauh, who had called on the Republicans to promise to amend Senate rules so as to prevent filibusters, said the GOP civil rights plank adopted was only "a thin shade stronger" than the Democrats.' [See p. 277B-G2]

SUMMARY OF PLATFORM

A digest of the 1956 Republican platform:

DECLARATION OF FAITH

GOP Principles. "America's trust is in the merciful providence of God, in whose image every man is created . . . the source of every man's dignity & freedom. . . . While jealously guarding the free institutions & preserving the principles upon which our Republic was founded & has flourished, the purpose of the Republican party is to establish & maintain a peaceful world & build at home a dynamic prosperity in which every citizen fairly shares."

"We shall continue on our insistence on honesty as an indispensable requirement of public service. . . . We are determined that our Govt. remain warmly responsive to the urgent social & economic problems of our people."

GOP Achievements. "Nearly 4 yrs. ago when the people of this nation entrusted their Govt. to Pres. Eisenhower & the Republican Party, we were locked in a costly & stalemated war. Now we have an honorable peace, which has stopped the bitter toll in casualties & resources, ended depressing wartime restraints, curbed the runaway inflation & unleashed the boundless energy of our people to forge forward on the road to progress. . . . We have achieved the highest economic level with the most widely shared benefits that the world has ever seen. We of the Republican Party have fostered this prosperity & are dedicated to its expansion & to the preservation of the climate in which it has thrived."

Forgn. Policy Principles. The GOP had used "every honorable means at our command" to "alleviate the grievances & causes of armed conflict among nations. The advance of communism & its enslavement of people has been checked &, at key points, thrown back. Austria, Iran & Guatemala have been liberated. Forces of freedom are at work in the nations still enslaved by Communist imperialism."

"We firmly believe in the right of free peoples everywhere to determine their form of government, their leaders, their destiny, in peace" and would, "within the prudent limits of our resources, assist friendly nations in their determined efforts to strengthen their economies." "We shall generously assist the Intl. Atomic Energy Agency now evolving from Pres. Eisenhower's 'atoms for peace' proposal" to "find ways to dedicate man's genius not to his death, but to his life." The GOP would uphold the principle that "no treaty or international agreement can deprive any of our citizens of Constitutional rights." The party supported Pres. Eisenhower's "open skies" arms-inspection proposal & his plans for an Intl. Fund for Econ. Dvlpt. "financed by the savings brought by true disarmament." It would "work & pray for the day (of) liberation & true freedom for the hundreds of millions . . . now held in subjugation," would "vigorously . . . support the UN" & "oppose the seating of Communist China in the UN" and "maintain our powerful military strength as a deterrent to aggression (&) guardian of the peace."

Domestic Objectives. With the U.S. enjoying "good times" of "a breadth & depth never before known by any nation . . . a prosperity of a nation at peace, not at war," the GOP would "continue to encourage the good business & sound employe relationships that had made possible" a $400 billion-a-yr. economy & full-time employment of 66 million persons at "record" earnings, and "insure that agriculture shares fairly & fully in our record prosperity without needless federal meddlings & dominations." The Republican Admin would continue to reduce Govt. spending & taxes through "sound financial management," "fight . . . inflation as a national way of life," and uphold "equality of opportunity & protection (of) civil rights under the law," uphold "strict division of powers (&) responsibilities of state & local governments."

DECLARATION OF DETERMINATION

Dynamic Economy—Free Labor

Taxation & Fiscal Policy. The GOP pledged: "further reduction in Govt. spending as recommended by the Hoover Comm."; "continued balancing of the budget" to insure the nation's strength & "maintain the purchasing power of a sound dollar"; "gradual reduction of the national debt." It also promised, "insofar as consistent with a balanced budget," to "work toward": "further reductions in taxes with particular consideration for low & middle income families"; "sound . . . tax reductions (to) encourage small independent businesses to modernize & progress"; "continual study" of ways to "correct iniquities in the effect of various taxes." The GOP indorsed "the present policy of freedom for the Fed. Reserve system to combat inflation & deflation by wise fiscal policy."

Business & Economic Policy. To promote a "sound, free & creative" economy & "good business for all business—small, medium & large," the Eisenhower Admin. had "eliminated a host of needless controls" & "initiated the largest highway, air & maritime programs in history, each soundly financed." It would continue to support "maintenance & expansion of a strong, efficient, privately owned & operated & soundly financed" transport system, "technical development & vigorous expansion" of U.S. commercial aviation, modernization of "our war-built merchant fleet" & "prompt construction of the atomic-powered peace ship."

Small Business. "Expanded participation in federal procurement," "vigorous enforcement of antitrust laws" & "certain tax reductions as budgetary requirements permit" was promised small business, which, the platform said, now received "approximately ⅓ of all defense contracts" & benefited from the GOP-created "very successful Small Business Admin." Other promised aids to small business: "technical research in problems of development & distribution"; "closer federal scrutiny of mergers" & "procedural changes in anti-trust laws to facilitate their enforcement"; "simplification" of Social Security & income tax withholding reports; "continuation of the vigorous SEC policies" for "maximum protection to the investor & maximum opportunity for the financing of small business without costly red tape."

Labor. The U.S. now had "the highest employment . . . wages & . . . standard of living ever enjoyed by any nation" & the U.S. worker's paycheck "has not been eaten away by rising taxes & soaring prices." There had been increases in the minimum wage & Social Security benefits & coverage during the Eisenhower Admin. "Free collective bargaining has been strengthened by the insistence of this Admin. that labor & management settle their differences . . . without (Govt.) interference." The GOP would work to: "further perfect" programs for the aged, handicapped, minority-group, migratory & other workers with "special employment problems"; "strengthen & improve" the federal-state employment service & unemployment insurance programs; "protect by law the assets of employe welfare & benefit plans"; "assure equal pay for equal work regardless of sex"; "clarify & strengthen" 8-hr.-day work laws for those subject to federal standards; extend federal minimum-wage law coverage; fight "discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color, national origin, ancestry or sex"; aid "areas faced with persistent & substantial unemployment"; "revise & improve the Taft-Hartley Act so as to protect more effectively the rights of labor unions, management, the individual worker & the public"—an Eisenhower Admin. objective which "a Democrat-controlled congress has blocked."

Human Welfare & Advancement

Schools. The Eisenhower-sponsored White House Conf. on Education launched "the most comprehensive community-state-federal attempt ever made to solve" the school problem. The GOP would "renew its efforts to enact a program . . . to encourage increased state & local efforts to build more class-rooms" & give "every child the opportunity to advance" to college.

Health. The GOP had supported: free anti-polio vaccine distribution; federal aid to hospital construction; more Govt. support of medical research & training of doctors & scientists; "a notable expansion & improvement of voluntary health insurance" which should be speeded by Govt.-supported "reinsurance & pooling arrangements"; strengthening of the Food & Drug Admin.; vocational rehabilitation of the disabled.

Housing. The GOP "supported measures that have made more housing available than ever before . . . reduced urban slums in local-federal partnership, stimulated record home ownership & authorized additional low-rent public housing."

Other Measures. The GOP "initiated the first flood insurance program . . . under Govt. sponsorship in cooperation with private enterprise." It would "continue to seek extension & perfection of a sound Social Security system" and work "with state, local & private agencies to reduce . . . fatalities on the nation's highways."

Rural America's Recovery

Farm Program. The GOP held that agriculture should be "free & prosperous" & "does not envision making farmers dependent upon direct governmental payments for their incomes." Wartime Democratic programs to spur production "carried a built-in mechanism for the accumulation of price-depressing surpluses in peacetime." The Eisenhower Admin. had "moved into use" $7 billion worth of farm surplus goods & "the movement is being accelerated," with agriculture "making the transition from wartime to peacetime with less disruption than at any time after a great war." Farmers had benefited from extension of Social Security, disaster loans, tax revisions, the soil bank, Govt.-aided college & state research.

As a program to make the Govt. "the farmer's helper, never his master," the GOP promised: an "effective, new" research program to expand the use of farm crops; domestic & foreign marketing efforts; encouragement of high quality production through "research, education & price support differentials"; federal aid to state farm programs; development of "farm programs that are fair to all farmers"; efforts toward farmers' "full freedom instead of . . . more regimentation"; encouragement of "agricultural producers . . . to seek solutions to their own production &

price problems"; "price supports . . . that protect farmers rather than price their products out of the market"; continued commodity loans & marketing agreements; "every effort to develop a more accurate measurement of farm parity"; conservation of soil & water resources; encouragement of "voluntary self-supporting federal crop insurance"; "sympathetic & understanding relief" to disaster-stricken farm & ranch families; efforts to "assist" young farmers & ranchers "in their development"; continuation & expansion of the school milk program; "effective purchase & donation to ease temporary market surpluses, especially . . . of perishable" products; efforts to attract "adequate private & cooperative sources of credit . . . through the Farmers Home Admin." & "expand rural electrification through REA loans"; improvement of rural mail delivery; promotion of the rural development program to "broaden the operation & increase the income of low-income farm families & help tenant farmers"; further efforts against Great Plains wind erosion; action "to keep agriculture strong, free, attuned to peace . . . ready with a reserve capacity at all times as a part of our defense, based on sound agricultural economy."

Federal Government Integrity

Security. The GOP had "left no stone unturned to remove from Govt. the irresponsible & those whose employment was not clearly consistent with national security. We believe that working for the Govt. is not a right but a privilege" & "will continue a security program to make certain that all people employed by our Govt. are of unquestioned loyalty & trustworthiness."

Honesty. "We promise unwavering vigilance against corruption & waste" & "condemn illegal lobbying for any cause & improper use of money in political activities, including the use of funds collected by compulsion for political purposes contrary to the personal desires of the individual."

Efficiency, Economy. The GOP would "continue our far-reaching program for improving the efficiency (&) effectiveness of the Fed. Govt. in accordance with the principles" of the Hoover Comm. report. It opposed "unwarranted growth of centralized federal power" & would "dispense with federal activities wrongfully competing with private enterprise & take other sound measures to reduce the cost of government."

Postal Service. The GOP would continue the Eisenhower Admin.'s program to "modernize & revitalize the postal service" and get Congressional approval of higher postage rates to make the service "more nearly self-sustaining."

Civil Service. The GOP would "vigorously promote . . . a nonpolitical career service under the merit system" & "fight for . . . new advances for Govt. employes & . . . adjustment of benefits for our retired" personnel.

Hawaii, Alaska. "We pledge immediate statehood for Alaska, recognizing . . . that adequate provision for defense . . . must be made. We pledge immediate statehood for Hawaii." The GOP also would "encourage . . . political growth & economic development" of Puerto Rico.

Indian Affairs. The GOP would "pursue our enlightened policies . . . producing exceptional advances in the long struggle to help the American Indian gain the material & social advantages of his birthright & citizenship, while maintaining (his) cultural integrity" & achieving "self-government in local & tribal affairs."

Dist. of Columbia. "We favor self-government, national suffrage & representation in the Congress" for D.C. residents.

Women. "We recommend . . . a constitutional amendment (on) equal rights for men & women."

Equal Opportunity & Justice

Civil Rights. "More progress has been made in this field under the present Republican Admin. than in any similar period in the last 80 years. . . . We pledge ourselves to continued progress in this field." The GOP "has unequivocally recognized that the supreme law of the land is embodied in the Constitution, which guarantees to all people the blessing of liberty, due process & equal protection of the law . . . regardless of race, creed or color. The Republican party accepts the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court that racial discrimination in publicly supported schools must be progressively eliminated . . . 'with all deliberate speed' locally through federal district courts." The court's order "recognizes the complex & acutely emotional problems created by its decision in certain sections . . . where racial patterns have been developed in accordance with prior & long-standing decisions of the same tribunal. We believe that true progress can be attained through intelligent study, understanding, education & good will. Use of force or violence by any group or agency will tend only to worsen the many problems inherent in the situation. . . ."

Immigration. The GOP supported "an immigration policy . . . in keeping with the traditions of America in providing a haven for oppressed peoples . . . based on equality of treatment, freedom from (racial, nationality or religious) discrimination (&) flexible enough to conform to changing needs & conditions." The party sought changes in existing immigration law & the 1953 Refugee Relief Act to "correct inequities" & help "resolve this difficult refugee problem which resulted from world conflict."

Human Freedom & Peace

World Improvements Since 1953. "Under the leadership of Pres. Eisenhower," the U.S. had "advanced foreign policies which enable our people to enjoy the blessings of peace." During his term: "The Korean war was brought to a close when the Communist rulers were made to realize that they could not win" and a U.S.-South Korean collective defense pact made to "exclude, for the future, the Communist miscalculation as to announced American interests & intentions which led to the original aggression." The U.S. had made a security treaty with Natl. China & Congress had authorized the President to defend the Formosa-Pescadores area, with the "result" that "the Chinese Communists have not attempted to implement their announced intention to take Formosa by force." The Indo-Chinese republics "are now free & independent nations" & the Reds had been "denied . . . the gains which they expected from the withdrawal of French forces." Southeast Asian security "has now been bolstered" by the SEATO pact & its people "encouraged by the declarations in the Pacific Charter" on equal rights & self-determination. Middle Eastern defense was strengthened by the Turk-Iraqi-Iranian-Pakistani pact & Iran's "liberation" from Communist Tudeh Party rule; the U.S. "maintained . . . friendly relations with all nations in this vital [Mid-Eastern] area, seeking to mediate differences (&) encouraging their legitimate national aspirations." West Germany had joined NATO despite Russia's "intense opposition," and NATO "has been strengthening" its military power &, "on our initiative," its "political aspects . . . are being developed." Austria had been liberated, the Trieste dispute settled, Spanish base negotiations "successfully concluded." "The American Republics have taken effective steps against the cancer of communism." "Pres. Eisenhower led the way at Geneva," where "the summit conference set new forces into motion"; changes & disputes within the USSR emboldened "forces of liberalism within the Soviet bloc," and "we see the positive evidence that forces of freedom & liberation will inevitably prevail if the free nations maintain their strength, unity & resolution."

Future Foreign Policy. The GOP would: "vigorously . . . support the UN"; cooperate with the other American states "for the strengthening of our security, economic & social ties"; "support the collective security system begun in 1947 & steadily developed on a bipartisan basis"; "where needed . . . help friendly countries maintain such local forces & economic strength as provide a first bulwark against Communist aggression or subversion"; "continue efforts with friends & allies to assist the underdeveloped areas of the free world in their efforts to attain greater freedom, independence & self-determination & to raise their standards of living."

"We recognize the existence of a major threat to international peace in the Near East" & "support . . . impartial friendship for the peoples of the Arab states & Israel to promote a peaceful settlement . . . including the human problem of the Palestine-Arab refugees." "Progress toward a just settlement" of the Jewish-Arab conflict "was upset by the Soviet-bloc sale of arms to Arab countries. But prospects of peace have now been reinforced by the mission to Palestine of the UN Secy. Gen. upon the initiative of the U.S. We regard the preservation of Israel as an important tenet of American foreign policy . . . the integrity of the Jewish state shall be maintained. We shall support the independence of Israel against armed aggression. The best hope for peace in the Middle East lies in the UN . . ."

"We shall continue to seek the reunification of Germany in freedom, & the liberation of the satellite states" & "are confident that our peaceful policies, resolutely pursued, will finally restore freedom & national independence to oppressed peoples & nations. We continue to oppose the seating of Communist China in the UN, thus upholding international morality."

"Economic health" was "an indispensable basis of military strength & world peace," and the GOP would "foster abroad & practice at home policies to encourage productivity & profitable trade." International trade barriers "should be reduced on a gradual, selective & reciprocal basis, with full recognition of the necessity to safeguard" domestic interests. "We are against any trade with the Communist world that would threaten the security of the U.S. & our allies."

Free world defense against Red "aggression or subversion" called for "mutual cooperation" & "help" to underdeveloped areas for "economic growth & stability." "Technical & economic" aid programs "are effective counter-measures to Soviet economic offensives & propaganda."

The GOP would work to "end the injustices of nations divided against their will . . . subject to foreign domination . . . deprived of the right of self-government. We . . . look forward to the eventual end of colonialism." "Free flow of news, information & ideas" & "exchange of persons" between the "free" & "captive" worlds was a GOP objective. It favored "appropriate action to oppose" foreign Govts.' "discrimination against U.S. citizens, based on their religion or race." "We shall continue the bipartisan development of foreign policies."

Bulwark for the Free World

Natl. Defense. "We have the strongest striking force in the world—in the air—on the sea—& a magnificent supporting land force . . ." and must maintain: "a jet-powered, long-range strategic AF (&) tactical AF of the fastest (&) latest type aircraft"; "the most effective guided & ballistic missiles"; a "modern Navy with a powerful naval aircraft arm"; an "Army whose mobility & unit fire power are without equal"; "bases strategically dispersed at home & around the world." "Incentives that will make armed service careers attractive & rewarding" were needed, as was the education of more young scientists "to maintain our technological leadership." "Military defense must be backed by a strong Civil Defense." The FBI & other intelligence agencies would "insure that we are protected at all times against subversives." Pres. Eisenhower was "a leader equipped by training, temperament & experience in war & in peace" to safeguard U.S. defense & civilian control of the military.

Veterans. The GOP pledged adequate aid to disabled veterans & their dependents & survivors, job opportunities both for the able & disabled, an independent Vets. Admin., first priority for service-connected treatment of service-disabled patients in VA hospitals & care for veterans' nonservice cases as "beds are available."

Guarding & Improving our Resources

The Eisenhower Admin. pointed to one of its "brightest areas of achievement & progress" in measures that had "conserved & safeguarded our natural resources for the greatest good of all, now & in the future." It would continue its "sound, long-range" program to: improve & conserve recreation & scenic areas & wildlife; study "the advisability of returning unused or inadequately used public lands"; conserve timber, grazing & watershed areas; insure "development & prudent use" of mineral resources & "access to necessary sources abroad without dangerously weakening the market for domestic production of defense-essential materials." The GOP favored "reasonable depletion allowances," "freedom . . . from unnecessary (Govt.) regulation" & more Govt. explorations & research for new mineral deposits & uses to aid the mining industry. It upheld the Eisenhower Admin.'s encouragement of "state & local Govts., public agencies & regulated private enterprise" to participate in "comprehensive water & power development." It would "press for cooperative solution of all problems of water supply & distribution, reclamation, pollution, flood control & saline water conversion." It would continue "the Eisenhower program to rehabilitate our long-neglected domestic fishing industry" & favored "protective treaties . . . against unfair foreign competition."

For a Brighter Tomorrow

Atomic Energy. "The Govt. & private enterprise are working together" on development of electric power from atomic sources. "In relaxing its monopoly, the Govt. can stimulate private enterprise to go ahead by taking recognition of the tremendous risks involved & the complexity (of) technical problems that will arise." The GOP pledged an "imaginative, world-embracing program" under which all peaceful uses of atomic energy would "be explored & shared."

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United Steel Workers signed a 3-yr. contract with the Reynolds Metals Co. in Washington Aug. 25 calling for raises & fringe benefits equivalent to a 45.6¢ hourly increase over the 3-yr. period. The union ended a 25-day strike in 9 Reynolds plants. [See p. 262G2] . . . **Personnel security questionnaire** to military recruits & draftees was simplified by the Defense Dept. Aug. 26 (effective Nov. 1). It contained assurance against injustices based on association or kinship with persons suspect. [See p. 158F3]

OBITUARIES

Lloyd T. Binford, 89, retired insurance broker, chrmn. Memphis bd. of movie censors 1928-55 who banned movies with Charlie Chaplin & Ingrid Bergman because he disapproved of their private lives, others featur-Negro entertainers or violating his standards of decency; Aug. 27 in Memphis, Tenn.

Peaches Browning (Mrs. Frances Heenan Hynes Civelli Willson), 46, whose 6-mo. marriage at age 15 to Edward W. (Daddy) Browning, 51, in 1926 and subsequent divorce litigation which continued until his death in 1934 caused widespread publicity; Aug. 23 in New York of cerebral compression & liver failure.

Constance Drexel, 68, German-born Phila. newspaperwoman indicted by a Fed. grand jury in 1943 for making treasonable broadcasts for the Nazis from Germany during World War II (charges later dismissed); Aug. 28 in Waterbury, Conn. [See Vol. VIII, p. 124P]

Dr. Alfred Charles Kinsey, 62, biologist, author of *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male, Sexual Behavior in the Human Female,* head of Indiana U. Inst. for Sex Research; Aug. 25 in Bloomington, Ind. of heart ailment. [See Vol. XIV, pp. 424F2, 6F2]

George Holden Tinkham, 85, isolationist ex-U.S. Rep. from Mass. (R) who served 14 consecutive terms 1915-43 without making one campaign speech; defender of Negro rights, foe of prohibition, banker, big-game hunter; Aug. 28 in Cramerton, N.C. [See Vol. I, p. 218G]

SPORTS

Winners

Boxing: Joe Brown, 30, of New Orleans won a 15-round decision over Wallace (Bud) Smith, 27, of Cincinnati in New Orleans Aug. 24 to win the world lightweight title [see Vol. XV, pp. 388F1, 347E3]. Joe Erskine of Cardiff, Wales won a 15-round decision over Johnny Williams in Cardiff Aug. 27 for the British heavyweight title. [See p. 232D2] . . . **Cricket:** England won the biennial test matches with Australia, 2 matches to one (2 draws), in a series ending Aug. 28 in London. . . . **Golf:** Mike Souchak of Grossinger, N.Y. won the $20,000 St. Paul (Minn.) open Aug. 26. Marlene Bauer Hagge won the Mile High women's open in Denver Aug. 26. [See p. 272D2] . . . **Horse racing:** Haggin Perry's Alanesian, Bill Boland up, won the $50,500 Spinaway Stakes Aug. 24 at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., for $36,100. Mrs. Hirsch Jacobs' Paper Tiger, Conn McCreary up, won the $57,200 Saratoga Handicap at Saratoga Springs Aug. 25, for $39,100. Hasty House Farm's Mahan, Johnny Adams up, won the $54,950 Arch Ward Meml. Handicap at Washington Park (Chicago) Aug. 25, for $31,900. A. C. Mudge's Add Hanover, John Simpson driving, won the $77,170 Yonkers (N.Y.) Futurity Trot Aug. 25, for $38,199.15. [See p. 280F2] . . . **Tennis:** Lew Hoad & Ken Rosewall of Australia defeated Vic Seixas & Ham Richardson of the U.S., 6-2, 6-2, 3-6, 6-4, and Louise Brough & Margaret du Pont defeated Shirley Fry & Betty Rosenquest Pratt, 6-3, 6-0, in the U.S. doubles championship finals Aug. 26 in Brookline, Mass. [See p. 280F2; Vol. XV, 292C1] . . . **Track:** Istvan Rozsavolgyi of Hungary ran the mile in 3 min. 59 sec. Aug. 26 in Budapest—the 16th time the distance had been run in less than 4 min. [See p. 264A1]

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Phil Rizzuto, 38, N.Y. Yankee shortstop since 1941, was released as a player Aug. 25. He was offered a coaching post with the Yankees should he decline an offer to become a baseball telecaster in Baltimore. Rizzuto had a 12-season batting avg. of .273 through 1955 and played in 52 World Series games. [See p. 24F1] . . . **Enos Slaughter,** 40, outfielder, was bought by the Yankees from Kansas City Aug. 25. [See Vol. XV, p. 396G3]

MISCELLANEOUS

Weinberger Kidnaper Held

Angelo John LaMarca, 31, a Plainview, L.I. (N.Y.) cabdriver, was arrested by an FBI agent & Nassau Co. detective at his home Aug. 23 for the fatal kidnaping July 4 of infant Peter Howard Weinberger. Authorities said LaMarca confessed later Aug. 23: he wrote a ransom note July 4, then stole the Weinberger baby from his Westbury, L.I. home because the child was unattended; he tried July 5 to return the child and collect the $2,000 demanded but found the area around the Weinberger home swarming with policemen and newsmen; he then decided to abandon the baby. The child's body was found Aug. 24 in a clump of honeysuckle bushes off Northern State Pkwy., 3 blocks from LaMarca's home. Married and the father of 2 children, LaMarca told police he took the child because he needed money to pay debts incurred by his new home. The FBI revealed that LaMarca had been traced through peculiarities of handwriting in his ransom note, which was compared with an estimated 2 million handwriting specimens on public documents, such as school records & auto licenses, and positively identified through a probation report. LaMarca had received a suspended sentence in 1955 for a liquor tax violation and had been put on probation. [See p. 240B3]

(John Harvey Wiggins, 35, of Greenville, S.C. was arrested by the FBI Aug. 22 for mailing a ransom note to the Weinbergers Aug. 4 demanding $10,000.)

Arrests in Riesel Attack

Convicted labor racketeer Johnny Dio (Dioguardia), 42, was arrested by FBI agents in New York Aug. 28 & charged with conspiracy to arrange for the Apr. 5 acid-blinding of labor writer Victor Riesel in an effort to discourage him from testifying before a Fed. Grand Jury about labor racketeering [see Vol. XIV, p. 223D3]. Also arrested as co-conspirators: Dio's brother Thomas, 41, Domenico Bando, 47, Charles Tuso, 44 & Charles Salvatore Carlino, 43. FBI investigators charged that Johny Dio arranged with Tuso for the attack and that the late Abraham Telvi was hired through a succession of contacts (Gondolfo Miranti, Bando, Joseph P. Carlino) to actually throw the acid for $1,000. The investigators said the Dioguardias & Tuso had told Miranti to make certain that Telvi (found dead July 28) did not go to a doctor to be treated for acid burns he received in making the attack. (Telvi's body, exhumed Aug. 22, was said to have been too decomposed to establish the presence of acid-burn scars.) [See p. 280E3]

Other Crimes

Edward Frederic Eckwerth, 29, a coffee salesman of Yonkers, N.Y., confessed to police Aug. 25 that he had killed parochial school teacher Rosemary Spezzo, 24, June 22. Eckwerth led police to a wooded area near Greenburgh, N.Y. where they discovered her decomposed body. He revealed that he had been intimate with her and later, when an argument developed over the fact that he was married, he struck her on the head with a rock. Eckwerth had been arrested in Portland, Ore. July 11 for auto theft. . . . Chicago banker Edward A. Hintz, 68, was sentenced to 3 years in prison Aug. 24 by a Chicago federal court on plea of guilty to a charge of having cashed false warrants issued by ex-State Auditor Orville E. Hodge. Hintz previously had pleaded not guilty to misapplication of $872,000 in bank funds. [See p. 280D3]

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Accidents: 138 persons were reported Aug. 28 drowned in flash floods in the northern and southeastern Turkish villages of Celik, Han & Kahta (Adiejaman Province) as the result of heavy rains Aug. 22-23 [see p. 264D1]. 29 Polish coal miners died of gas poisoning when fire broke out in an upper Silesia mine, it was reported Aug. 27 in Berlin. Corrected toll in the Aug. 8 Belgian mine disaster was set at 262 Aug. 23. [See p. 272C3]

Aviation records: The U.S. Navy reported Aug. 22 that a Navy F8U-1 Crusader jet fighter "probably" had set a speed record for American combat planes when it attained a speed of between 1,000 & 1,050 mph. at the China Lake (Calif.) Naval Ordnance Test Center Aug. 22 [see Vol. XV, p. 264D3]. An Army H21 made the first trans-U.S. nonstop flight by a helicopter when it flew 2,610 mi. from San Diego to Washington in 31 hr. 40 min. Aug. 23-24. . . . **Ezio Pinza,** 64, operatic & musical comedy basso, suffered a heart attack causing partial paralysis of one leg while vacationing in Cervia, Italy Aug. 26. [See Vol. XIV, p. 377C1]

Married: Gloria Vanderbilt, 32, & Sidney Lumet, 32, TV & film director; Aug. 27 in New York (her 3d, his 2d). [See Vol. XV, pp. 388D3, 61B1] . . . Francis X. Bushman, 73, silent screen star, & Mrs. Charles W. Richardson, 53; Aug. 15 in Las Vegas, Nev. (his 4th, her 3d).